## In the United States District Court For the District of Welawne

DETLEF F. HARTMANN, 229843 PLAINTIFF

V.

Delaware Correctional Center Employees, Warden Carroll, Deputy Worden Burns, others to be named

Date: May 30, 2006

06-340 (JJF)

JUN - 6 2006

U.S. DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

This Motion goes with Civil Complaint Bo scanned maded from DCC on May 19, 2006

Motion For Permanent and Preliminary Rostraining Order, Preliminary Injunction, Declaration, with Memorandeem of Law.

- 1. Cetitioner can NoT wait for Counsel appointment, hereby requests thes Honorable Court to provide relief since Cetitioner is forced to file this Motion as best as the can at this time.
- 2. Request this Motion be 'SEALED' for the courts eyesonly, or handled as proper to prevent ANYKIND of retaliation at fetitioner for the following reasons:
- 3. A prohibitory injunction is needed for actual fear of retaliation from history of these State employees, mainly Prison administration and staff at D. C. C. to be named, from harassment, legal injuries, cruel and unusual punishment of a mentally disabled person Petitioner, Desclement, frustration, driving to anger, by causing immediate and isreparable injury of a legal nature by means being done, and have been done by

coursing immediate and inequiable injury of a legal nature

some State employees, working in harmony and conspiracy to deny
legal conditions of incarceration and unobstructed, legal access to information,
materials, equipment, and anything else necessary to contact the
courts in a meritorious meanner for relief from known, information and
lelief from reliable sources, that mental and physical injuries are
performed on D.C.C. in mates are well known among experts, prison administrators, and minutes.

4. No notice of this Motion has been given to the other side for these
reasons, and possible early retaliatory tactics, before this Order is given
from this Motion, which can be further substantiated by subposeana
witnesses at a hearing, and for providing cormsel to obtain legal
statements from witnesses as legally required.

5. Witnesses, as you can imagine, need protection order also, from lears of coming forward, because of known history of illegal retaliation

stell going on in this facility.

consider the relief necessary, or other relief for this tetitioner, and class of immediate witnesses, besides immediate release from all custody by this state and expulsion from this State immediately under federal supervision.

7. Because of the horrific autrocity started to be exposed in this State by Estitioner's Civil Complaint, of conduct by certain State employees all being done against State and National interests, with all best estimates will cost this State into the millions of dollars, because of

compirery and corruption in this State government going on for years, for the motive for the Defendants, et al, to cause the illegal and unthird retaliation against letitioner and witnesses to be called as needed.

- 8. The actual danger of future violation by Afandants, et al, is Imminent and historically proveable by patternand practices to abuse, exploit, extent inmates for their personal pleasure, selfish gain contray to laws. See Orantes Hernandoz V Thornburgh, 919 F2d 549,564 (94h Cir. 1990).
- 9. Specific violations not yet shown herein to give anyone in the opposition any ideas, nor from this Motion being publicly available at this time like over the internet, if NOT put under court 'SEAL'. Details can come out under proper protections of Petitioner and witnesses in fiture correspondence or hearing, or however this Monorable Court sees proper.
- 10. It is very highly likely that such retaliation, harassment, punishment, and borderline illegal or imethical conduct by Defendants will continue because even as of this date of this letter, during Ederal Trivitigation of this facility and the Delaware Dept of Corrections boy the Civil Rights Section, illegal conduct and retaliation is still going on which can be directly exposed by witnesses. And Defendant conduct under allegally legally obtained prison rules, but actually illegal as started to show in Setitioner's Civil Complaint.
- 11. Even under the possible fact that Defendant, etal, change their custom or policy under pressure of litigation does NOT defeat an insumitive claim. See City of Mesquite V Aladdin's Castle,

102 S. Ct. 1070 (1982).

Petitioner, inevitably, will sifter irreparable injury as witnesses would, without a preliminary injunction or permanent injunction if possible. tederal right are highly likely to be violated, continuously, for the irreparable harm to be done if NOT properly protected now. Petitioner's Civil Complaint starts to show the historical precedence here in this State of illegal prison conditions not wanting to be exposed by Defendant, etal, legal custodians duty breach to uphold all laws. 13. Of course, witnesses would need protection orders also if their mames or alike are exposed, I not under court seal and court eyesorly.

14. Petitioner will ruffer imminently more, as already has been illegally done in these conditions, without preliminary injunction then prison / state officials will ruffer if the TRO and

insunction is NOT granted.

15. As Petitioners Civil Complaint explains, the federal right. violated here throughout history, and still going on, would. continue if NOT sued for. The indermining to degradation of these citizens, State, and Nation would continue here in this State I proper Order is NOT brought by law.

16. Letitioner will likely succeed on the ments because the issues are established by laws, rules, and regulations still Not yet followed by Defendants, et al, for selfish reasons who have sold out to justice by law for personal and financial gain,

17. This small State and some, enough of its employees have a history of conspiracy and corruption for personal gain by acting as if above the law acting under color of law for civil rights violations. Witnesses can be subpoena for verifying this fact. 18. Dangers posed by prison and State employees due to overcrowding of prisons caused by understaffing and lack of proper, legal facilities, lack of training, control and supervision by the laws of the land continues to cause degrading, indignant, and indecent conditions of federal magnitude in this prison upon Petitioner, class of one- Regally imprisened, class of one-mentally ill inmates, as started to show in this letitioners Civil Complaint. All this, and others, outweigh Atates financial and administrative concerns. See, e.g., Mitchell v Cuomo, 748 F 2d at 808.

And that inmate's (citizens) interests, and family, State, and National interests) in safety and medical care (and other legal prison conditions) outweigh State's interest in saving money by cutting stall (or NoT having enough to peoperly manage by laws, ethics, and standards). See Quran V Anaya,

642 F. Supp 510, 527 (D. N. M. 1986),

19. For many reasons shown, it is thus in the public interest to grant the TRO and myunction (s) to root out the evels and fix these degenerative conditions which are NOT in the Best Interests of families, their children, this State, and Mation. It is always in the public interest for government officials to obey the laws of the land.

20. Restraining Order needed is in a form of a No Contact Order for Petitioner Defondants, et al, subordinates, or through anyone they may directly or indirectly act, as legally proper, to completely protect letitioner, classes, from any further appearance of illegal or imethical conduct.

21. Council is needed by Petitioner, and to protect the classes, if any further proceeding (s) are needed for this Motion because of continues handicaps and disabilities to information and abilities due to this emotional and mental disabilities caused by D, O, C. officials, et al, while incarcerated, illegally continues due to comption. 22. D.O.C. employees at D.C.C. need to be reminded to clase and desist to lock-up mentally ill innates illegally into the wrong conditions like isolation, but require a therapeute environment, as is going on. Just recently, a bi polar patient was put into isolation due to frustrating, harassing, illegal conditions for him. Mental health staff and medical services provider continue to fail to do their duty, and so advocate for the mentally ill currently exists here, nor has knowingly been here in the past. Terroristic inmates NOT moved to other part in prison. 23. Petitioner fears of some set-up and retaliation, 24-7, under horrise strengel conditions continued to be sweetunder the carpet, causing physical injuries.

24. This is an atypical hardship to fetitioner, class of onementally ill minates, or well and immunal prinish ment conditions, denying decent and civilized standards of an every modern society under federal objectives required to be followed by States. (cite omitted) 25. Thus, the four prongs are shown in Claimtiffs foror as best as He can present them mon under these conditions.

Eirst, Plaintiff, classfore, is threatened with irrepassable harm because of the nature of conditions here still supporting renspirary and corruption among state employees to systematically cause harm and degrading conditions, contrary to laws, rules, regulations, Cathos, Codesof Conduct, and Mission Statements or Objectives, State and Federal for Petitioners, and classes, rights, privileges, and immunities. Illegal conditions continue under a lack of accountability, supervision, and control by brigher authorities, sofar, by State employees by condoning or allowing illegal or unethrical conduct or turning a blinds eye to them. See Civil Complaint for facts.

26. Clambiff has become mentally disabled while imprisoned, and pet to be determined of reparable, and has gained physical injuries which are compounding, which are inswitably at past and current direction, will continue their wrongful conduct if NOT stopped mow. If Retitioner, does not seceive proper diagnosis and treatment, and relief at the proper time, more damages may become

ineparable.

27. Second, the balance of hardships favors the Claintiff,
the present suffering of constant fear of physical and mental retaliation,
borderline practices of being illegal or unethod, harassment, actions
sinder pretence of law, or pretence of a legal prison rule, abuse of
authority is imminent. Claimtiff does not have to wait for something

else to delice to this thing discoperate telegrapose cites 28 method 2006 cites 28 method 28. Remanent loses of this emotional, mental, or physical faculties caused while Dring under Delaware custody, or new harm, can imminently be worsent by subtle abridgement, denials, obstructions to rights, as has been going on here for years, and a peroper treatment environment. Petitioner has become emotionally disabled / incapacitated and nontally disabled here. 29. The suffering Delendants will experience if the court grants the Order will consist of thom having to do their job, and treating him properly by laws, lode of landust, Mission Gatements or Objectives, their ego's may be hunt if improfessional, proper training, control, and supervision will occur, the Defendants self-created hardship amounts to stopping business of retaliation and allike as usual, requires proper federal oversight till a proper pettern and practice has been engrained since there state employees can NOT help themselves to stop these degenerative conditions.

30. Third. This Plaintiff is likely to succeed on the ments.

What Defendants, others to be named, have been doing is intentionally interfering with Plaintiffs treatment by laws, rules, regulations, and alike including American Correctional Association standards and other Associations, American Disabilities At and Rehabilitation tet.

31. Fourth. The relief sought will serve the public interest.

"Respect for law, particularly by officials elsponsible for the administration of the Atata's correctional system, is in itself a matter of the highest public interest." See Duran v Anaya, 642 F Supp 510, 527(D. N.M. 1986).

of claims at this time due prison officials created handicaps and disabilities, with continues deliberate indifference to legal rights and invidious discriminatory animus by Defendants, others to be named, to deprive of timely, equal, effective, meaningful, capable, adequate access to information, for life, liberty, property, and happiness interests, to communicate menitorious claims properly to a court in violations of the 15th, 6th, 8th, and 14th Amendments, and highly prejudiced in all letitioners percectings which would have been corrected by now.

The continuing deprivations of constitutional rights constitutes ineparable harm. See Elrod V. Berrs, 96 SCH 2673 (1976). This principle is applied in prison litigation generally. See Newsom V. Ibris, 888 F2d 371, 378 (64h Cirl 989) 34. Court is respectfully reminded that imporerished litigants have not been required to post security. See 1 e.g., Quantes - Kermandes Y. Smith, 541 F Sup 351, 385 p. 30 (C.D. Cal 1982); J.L. V.

Parham, 412 F Syp 112, 140 (D. Ga. 1976) revid on other grounds, 99 S.Ct. 2493 (1979).

35. Any other proper relifican be ordered under 28050\$2202 hom Declaratory. Tudgements.

I declare under penalty of perjung that the foregoing is true and correct. Delaware Correctional Conter, 181 PADSOCK RD, DE17, Smyrna, DE 19977-3474.



DELAWARE CORRECTIONAL CENTER

1181 PADDOCK ROAD

SMYRNA, DELAWARE 19977

United States Pistrict Court for 4

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